05- For Southern Mail see fourth page.

PICTORIAL HERALD. SLEIGHING ON THE AVENUE. THE LAST ROW IN CONGRESS.

Interior of the Herald Office.

A WESTERN LECTURER.

The number of the Illustrated Weekly Herald to be issued to-morrow will be remarkably rich. It will contain four splendid illustrations, representing Sleighing on the Avenue-the Row between Black and Giddings-the Interior of the Herald Counting-Room-and a graphic sketch of a Westest Lecturer. Price only 64 cents.

Mr. Polk in Washington-Formation of his Administration.

Mr. Polk, the President elect, is probably at this moment in Washington. He is 'in the midst of a bustling scene, where all sorts of movements and counter movements will be in operation-all kinds of schemes formed in order to assist or impede the course of policy which he intends to pursue. It will be therefore a very bustling time so far as regards the launch of the new administration into the great element of futurity.

Our correspondents have disclosed a sufficient amount of authentic data to enable our readers to form some opinion regarding the shape and complexion of the new cabinet. It appears to be conceded on all hands that Mr. Calhoun will be offered the choice of remaining in his present position at the head of the State Department, or any other post of honor in the administration of Mr. Polk, under the belief, however, that he shall not be a candidate for the succession while he remains in that position. What course Mr. Calhoun may think proper to pursue we do not know. But we presume, as far as we can understand, that Mr. Calhoun will accept office, and in that case the remainder of the cabinet will be formed, as we have indicated, by representatives of both sections of the democratic party-North and South.

These views and principles have been sufficient ly elicited. But there is one little element in the formation of the new administration, which is generally overlooked, but is of much greater importance than people at first sight are aware, and that is the selection of the newspaper organ of a new administration in Washington. There are, at this moment, three journals all devoted more or less to the doctrines of the democratic party, as acknowledged in the recent election. These journals are the Globe-the Madisonian-and the Con stitution Which of these three will Mr. Polk select as his principal organ? Will he select any one of them? Will there be an amalgamation of any of them? Or will there be the bringing in of new parties and the consolidation of some of these papers in a single journal? These questions are interesting as much as respects the peace and com fort of the new President during his term of of fice, as the bearing which they have upon the se lection of his successor. Perhaps, indeed, the selection of the organ of the new administration, in all the circumstances of the case, may have a more important influence on future events than even the selection of the cabinet or other principal officers of the government.

As far as we are informed, some new modification of the three organs must take place, in order to meet the wishes, and correspond with the po licy adopted by the new President. The Globe has heretofore been the violent, uncompromising, and savage advocate of a certain clique of the democracy, who maintained the ascendancy during the reign of Mr. Van Buren-who broke down the party in 1840-and who have been endeavoring for months past, to create another separation and division in the same party throughout the 'country, and thereby weaken Mr. Polk's administration. and destroy his power and influence. The con ductors of the Globe are a sort of half-savages, half-civilized, with precious little touch of the Christian. They remind us of the nursery tale of "Beauty and the Beast," without the fortunate denouement of that interesting romance. On the other hand, the Madisonian, under the manage-ment of the immortal John Jones, has been the jest and the butt of the whole country, and some foreign parts. A more silly, vague, and unmeaning newspaper was never published as the organ of any administration. The quantity of intellect expended on that journal during the brief period of its existence would hardly have been sufficient to animate the skull of a natural born fool. The remaining journal, called the Constitution, has only had a brief existence; but in that short period i has indicated no mean symptoms of dignity, talent, and discretion. It is without the ferocity of the Globe, and the folly of the Madisonian; and has more honesty than either. If the mind that controls its destinies were enlarged beyond the limits of the particular clique who appear to have called it into existence, it might be comprehensive enough to be the organ of the whole democracy of the whole Union.

These are the views which occur to us in relation to the difficulties of Mr. Polk, in the formation of his administration, connected with its news paper department. For it is a fact, that, in these latter days, journalism must form the constituent element in every administration and every cabinet, not only in regard to its relations with the people at home, but with foreign nations, and also equally affecting the succession to the Presidency. What Mr. Polk may do in this respect it is diffi cuit to say. We have seen a multiplicity of surmises and conjectures, but nothing yet on which we can form any accurate prediction.

PARADISE IN THE WEST--THE ROCK RIVER COUNTRY. - We give in our columns to-day a very interesting description of Rock River Country, in Illinois, one of the Western States. On reading this beautiful description, we believe that every one will be satisfied that a very important and interesting question which has distracted our antiquarians has been settled; we mean the query, where was Paradise? If beauty of scenery, salu brity of climate, and fertility of the soil, indicate the locality of Paradise, we certainly think that it was in Rock River country, in Illinois, United States of America, and not in Asia, as has been erroneously supposed.

LECTURES AND LECTURERS -The age of lectures and lecturers is drawing to a close. It is in the sere and yellow leaf. Efforts it is true are still made on all sides to give lectures on interesting subjects, and many of these lecturers are very competent men. But the community has been so overcharged by all sorts of lectures on all sorts of subjects that few can now be found willing to spend a single evening in a lecture room. In fact, people seem to be getting more and more into the habit of reading for information. The perusal of a volume or a pamphlet which costs them a shilling or a sixpence, will frequently communicate more information and solid instruction than could be obtained from twenty lectures at a quarter of a dollar or fifty cents each. The age of lecturing is, there-

THE CASE OF M GROUSSET AND M. EMERIC. We can state that the publication of M. Grousset's statement had nothing to do with the trial. published it without any knowledge of such a thing being in the Court of Sessions.

United States or England. We shall probably hear of them on the arrival of the Hibernia next week. Tozether, including their cargoes, they are valued Progress of the President Miect. WASHINGTON, Penn., Feb. 10, 1845.

WASHINGTON, Feb., Feb. 10, 1845.

I was awoke this morning at Wheeling, by the performance of a fine band of music. This circumstance, with the firing of cannon, had the effect to bring together a large crowd of people, long before neathfast was ready. I allipped on my clothes, and stepping into a long gallery or corrider, who should I find there but "Jimmy O'Neil." "The top of the mention and good last to constitute the mention and good last to constitute the mention and t

bring logether a large crowd of people, long before breakfast was ready. I alipped on my clothes, and stepping into a long gallery or corridor, who should I find there but "Jimmy O'Neil." "The top of the morning, and good luck to your Honor, this cold weather," said Jimmy." "Good health to you, Jimmy," was my answer. Said I, "is the President up, Jimmy?" "Up, aye up, indeed, by my sou!! he is up every morning before any body. Even John, his black coachman, with Jerry, his porter, can't rise as soon as him without having their woolly heads pulled."

"It seems to me, Jimmy, the President stands has journey very well. The fatigue of seeing so many people, and shaking so many hands, don't seem to hurt him at all?" "Your Honor is jist right," says Jimmy, "I sever saw but one man who was the like of him before, and that was the old General himself. Old Hickory did not, however, increase any in flesh by such work; but I'm blown, if young Hickory don't look better than he did when I left the Hermitage. Faith I should not wender, if, by the time he follows this business much longer, he will grow fat."

Says I, "Jimmy, do you ever drink anything?" "Why, may it please your Hozor, when I was living with the General at the White House, I used to drink his health so often, till one 8th of January I took too much. The old General heard of it, and sent for me; I went before him like a thief going to the gallows. When the General heard of it, and sent for me; I went before him like a thief going to the gallows. When the General heard of it, and sent for me; I went before him like a thief going to the gallows. Under the devel a bit will I ever get drunk any more. I ask your Honor at thousand pardons,' says I, bowing very low at the same time "Go to work in the garden, Jimmy, and if you do ever get drunk again, I'll send you away.' I thanked the General, and went to digging with all my strength. Young Hickory, and her ladyship, you see, can't bear liquor in any shape in their sight at all, at all. I'm now farther off after gettin

After breakfast, the President went into the large room of the hotel, where he received the calls of large numbers of people, principally from the working classes, the bone and sinew nor only of the democracy, but of the nation. They seemed to consider him emphatically as their President.—Hence may be seen at every point, the hard working blacksmith, the mechanic of every description, leading up his whole family, wite, children and all, and presenting them to the President. A touching case of this kind I have seen since I have been in Washington. A poor mechanic was introduced to the President, with his little son, which he led by the hand. Said he, "This, sir, is my only son; I have buried six children. This is now the only child I have. He wanted to see the President, and I have brought him to see you, as he is a good democrat, like his father." The Governor, as woul, took the little fellow by the hand, expressing his pleesure at meeting both him and his father, concluding with some words of condolement for the severe bereavement of the father in the loss of his children.

his children.

Among the fashionable ladies who were presented to the President at Wheeling was the beautiful and accomplished Mrs. Shannon, the lady of Wilson Shannon, our present minister to the city of Mexico. She was in company with Mrs. Johnson. She was tastefully and beautifully dressed; her dark hair hung in beautiful curls about her snow white neck; she were a light tasty can see how the processing the state of the state o her dark hair hung in beautiful curls about her snow white neck; she wore a light tasty cap, set out with a few bright flowers on either side of her head. In her general appearance she would seem a much better model for the ideal Mrs. Blenner-hesset of Wm. Wirt, than was Mrs. B herself, who I once saw in Philadelphia, when a student in the University of Pennsylvania. She was then old, played whist with gentlemen, and used whiskey punch. She was on a visit from Canada, for the purpose of erecting a tomb-stone over her brother at Germantown, who was a British officer, and fell in the battle fought at that place during the revolution. Her appearance killed in me all the romance Wirt's eloquence had inspired. The real Mrs B. never could have been the Mrs. B. of Wirt's imagination; but Mrs. Wilson Shannon could have been.

Wirt's imagination; but Mrs.

could have been.

The presentation over, dinner was served about 1 o'clock, P. M. That over, arrangements were speedily made for our departure for this town. The President's carriage was brought out—four splendid horses being harnessed to it; it was labelled on the upper pannels over the door, on either side, in large gilded letters, "President." The color outside was of a highly polished dark olive, looking almost black, with plain gilt borders around the pannel work. The inside presented a very comfortable appearance. The cushions rich and comfortable appearance. The cushions and sides were covered with richly figured crimsoned cloth, or ornamented with rich lace trimmings; in addition to the leather curtains, there were rich blue and red figured heavy curtains, calculated to screen the inmates from the entrance

culated to screen the inmates from the entrance of cold air.

All being ready, the President entered this carriage with Mr. V. R. Stevenson, a relative of Mrs. Polk, from Nashville, amidst the cheers of the people, who crowded round. Mrs. Polk followed on the arm of Col. J. Knox Walker, her nephew, accompanied by Master Marshal Polk, the President's adopted son. Carriage No. 2, contained the Kentucky delegation, with Col. Wm. O. Butler and Judge Porter, of Pittsburg. Carriage No. 3, contained the Louisiana delegation and other gentlemen. Carriage No. 4, held a number of Tenneseans. A band of music was enlivening the scene. All being ready, the President's carriage moved briskly off, followed by the others, to cross the Alleghanies in the same order.

The main crowd divided up considerably at Wheeling—some going strait through to-day, others going strait through to-morrow. Indeed, the stages have been running full for a week or two past, and will continue for a week or two to come. Poor Jimmy O'Neal, he was left in Wheeling, to follow to-morrow, or in company with the President's private carriage, which he left at that place.

When we reached Alexandria, some 14 miles.

President's private carriage, which he left at that place.

When we reached Alexandria, some 14 miles from Wheeling, we found a crowd had gathered to see the President. Indeed, they seemed to be on the look out for him at every house on the road. At this village while the horses were changing, the President dis mounted, and, with Mr. Stevenson, walked into the house, where the people were presented to him We made no other stop till we reached the village of Claysville, where he was warmly cheered, the men shouting and the women waving handkerchiefs.

men shouting and the women waving handkerchiefs.

The President and Mr. Stevenson again got out,
went into the hotel, and shook hands with a large
number of people. Again we pushed on to Washington. One of the persons or proprietors of the
line, who aided in fitting up the "President's"
coach, accompanies the President and suite across
the mountains, having under his direction the
movements of all the coaches in the President's
train, subject to his own time and convenience.

About 10 miles before vessibles this town we

train, subject to his own time and convenience.

About 10 miles before reaching this town, we were met by a deputation, with two carriages, one an open barouche with four horses. These fell into the train. We had not gone much farther before we were joined by a large company of mounted men, who brought up the rear, in regular procession. In this order we passed entirely through town along its principal streets. Then wheeling in front of a very extensive three story female seminary. A splendid scene here presented itself. All the beautiful and rosy cheeked girls, to the number of 100 or more, rushed to the doors and windows, being neatly dressed; when they began such a waving of handherchiefs to the President, as was never seen before. They resembled scores of roses blooming in a hot house, and open to the gaze of admiring spectators. The young Tennesseans journeying with the President to Washington seemed overwhelmed and momentarily bewildered by such unexpected cheers from such youth and beauty. Each one singled out a particular girl as the very loveliest creature in the lot. And they seem to talk as full of romance as was Wm Wirt, when he described Mrs. Blennerhaset. I can tell them chaps this is not a beginning to their troubles. "If it is so in the green tree what will it be in the dry?" Where will they be when they come to mingle with the befles of our large cities at the Inauguration Ball? Where will their hearts be? I not in Tennessee, I trow. We drew up at our Hotel, situated near the cud of the town by which we had first entered. Here was a scene of grand confusion, crowding, cheering and shouting by the people, all of whom seemed absolutely cray to see the President. After the carriages were disgorged of lugganc, and the President had had time to bring a lew long breaths in his own private room, he was conducted by the leading town's people into About 10 miles before reaching this town, we bring a few long breaths in his own private room, he was conducted by the leading town's people into the parlor of the inn, where a great many people were received by him, the introductions continuing from 5 P. M. till abapt half past six. About 7 P. M. near 100 persons, with the President at the head,

sat down to a very elegant supper. No liquor present, or thought of. This over, I retired to my box of a room to prepare this epistle. It is now late, any 11 P. M. The President is an early riser; we shall probably breakfast at 7 A. M. to-morrow miorning, and immediately after be on our way eastward over the high ridges of the Alleghanies, any manifed in deep white soon. aow mantled in deep white snow. Bon nuit, SANDY HOOK.

THE FIRST MOVEMENT OF THE WHIG PARTY FOR THE SPRING ELECTION.—The whig committee have issued a declaration of their present princi ples and position, and a call for a general meeting in all the wards on Wednesday the 19th instant, for the purpose of electing delegates to the whig Mayoralty Convention. They seem determined to enter very earnestly into the work, and to over

throw at least the "natives," thereby repaying them for the kindness which they manifested towards the whig party last fall.

We have a word or two to say about the doctrines and principles put forth in this whig declaration. Of some of them we altogether disapprove, and others we regard as worthy of support. A great deal is said about frauds in elections. Now we do not think at all that these frauds are of the magnitude which is represented. That frauds are committed we know, but they are committed by both parties, and do not at all affect the general result, when nearly three millions of votes are cast. With regard to tariff and protection, the whigh occupy quite a false position. In this part of the country both parties are in favor of the tariff and protection, whilst in the south both are against it. It is, therefore, quite preposterous for the whigs in this region or for either of the parties to appropriate the title of exclusive friends of the tariff. All the declamation on this point is easily met. It is not true. Se also it may be said with regard to one term in the Presidency-the veto power-economy -opposition to the control of elections by office holders-and all that-both parties are quite agreed Both propose to be in favor of economy, justice, and a righteous administration of the government Every party is always in favor of this.

But this whig "address" contains a general charge against the locofoco party of a tendency to Jocobinism and disorganization of society. Here again both parties are on the same footing. Before the election both parties presented a similar tendency. For instance, with regard to the anti-renters in this State, both parties favored them in order to catch their votes, in the different counties where they were setting the laws at defience. And in all great political parties there is always a certain portion favorable to social anarchy. The last campaign furnished us abundant evidence of that We therefore, on this point, disagree with the whig committee. But we are quite agreed with them when they declare that there should be no distinction in politics on the ground of religious faith or place of nativity. This is the doctrine o mmon sense. This is the American doctrine. All intelligent and enlightened men of both parties must agree with this. Then again we are quite in favor of a registration law to prevent illegal voting, and we are also in favor of a judicious and reasonable reform of the naturalization laws. We also coincide very warmly in the declaration of the whigs that the government of the city is greatly in aced of reform, and that the present party in power has been the most worthless, inefficient and corrupt that has ever had the rule in the city.

The whigs may, therefore, be regarded as now fairly in the field, determined to stand by them men and principles, and no doubt they will succeed so far as to leave the natives in a poor and misera ble minority. In the present state of parties in the city, it is not likely that the whigs will elect their Mayor, but we trust and hope that they may elect a sufficient number of members of the Co Council, as will give them the power of introducing economy, energy, and righteousness, into the city administration. And if they present good men as candidates, and encourage us to expect this result, we will certainly support them.

HEADS OFF-HEADS On .- During the last few days a large lot of removals and appointments have been made in the Custom House. The following is the list:-

John S. Austin, William L. Clark, John Sickles, Charles B. Childs,

Tuthill, niel B. Davis,

Of those appointed we perceive that they are all democrats-warm supporters of Mr. Polkperhaps two of them formerly members of the Empire Club. Tylerism per se is on the wane.

03- Will Colonel Webb and his man b pleased to make good their gross charges against the private morals of Willis? It is not very fair in men who claim to be moral and respectable themselves to charge others with "slimy profligacy" all over Europe and America, and every sort of crime, without at least attempting to furnish some sort of evidence of the allegation.

MESMERIC EXPERIMENTS .- Another batch of these serio-comico operations came off last night, under the management of Dr. Strong. The audience was much larger than on previous occasions, and if the Doctor perseveres he will make some money by and by. The only novelty introduced last evening was the drawing of a tooth from the mouth of a young lady while in the mesmeric sleep. The operation was performed successfully, and the experiment pronounced satisfactory. On the whole, the "science" seems to be gaining ground, al-though there is still too much farce and humbug mixed up with it to make any strong impression upon the public mind.

TRAVEL TO EUROPE .- An unusual number of passengers seem to be migrating and visiting Eu-rope at this season of the year. We learn that the peautiful packet ship Oxford, commanded by the skilful and favorite Rathbone, will take out quite a party next Monday. The Oxford has become o universally popular that she always carries a full list of passengers in her nice, comfortable cabins. Our packets are deservedly sought after as modes of conveyance by comfort-loving travel-

FICELENESS OF THE WEATHER.-The weather on Wednesday was remarkably mild and spring like. The snow began to disappear rapidly, and every one thought that the sleighing would be gone in another twenty-four hours. On that night, however, a change took place, and we once more have very cold weather. The snow and water have frozen, and the sleighing, excepting, of course, the cahots, is good again-better, in fact, than before the thaw.

In Philadelphia and Boston, on Wednesday, rain fell in considerable quantities.

FLORAL VALENTINES .- The most recherché and asteful Valentines are those prepared by Dunlap and Carman, at their elegant conservatory in Broadway, near Bleecker street, in the form of beautiful and fragrant bouquets. The ladies will prize these "Valentines."

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE.-Con gress has officially announced the election of James K. Polk and Geo. M. Dallas.

Snow IN CANADA.-The storm extended into Canada, and three feet of snowfell at Kingston. In many places drifts are twelve feet deep.

THE TOTAL DEPRAVITY OF THE, PRESS-ONE OF HEM NAILED AT LAST .- We have frequently reerred to the total depravity of the party press du ring the last election, exhibited in their atrocious falsehoods against the several candidates before the country-the fabrications, forgeries, and fraude of all kinds, which they invented and promulgated, all showing into what a state of degradation and infamy the party press of this country had fallen. Since that time, we have called public attention to a number of these cases of depravity, and particu-larly to some in this neighborhood. Amongst those affecting ourself, we have noticed severa falsehoods in the Tribune, and particularly one which was industriously circulated last summer, that we had been purchased or hired for the cam paign by the locofocos. In reply to a very natura nquiry in relation to that charge, we find the following in the Tribune of yesterday:-

lowing in the Tribune of yesterday:—
Aside from the general and very conclusive evidence efforded by the columns of the Herald throughout the contest—by its advocacy of every distinctive doctrine of our opponents, and its misrepresentation of every whig principle and measure—by its assertions that Mr. Clay was as much an Annexationist as Polk, and a hundred other faischoods which could have had no other object then the defeat of the whig party—we had more direct evidence on which to base our charges. A gentleman, with whom we are well acquainted, informed ut that, in travelling through Pennsylvania last summer, he crossed the track of James Gordon Bennett of the Herald at or near Wilkesbarre, we believe—and there was informed that Mr. B., on being asked in the course of conversation how he could siford to be absent so much from New York, replied that he had no care of his paper at present—that it had been hired for the companyin by the locofocos, and was managed by them. If the Herald desires any farther light on the subject, we will endeavor to assist in the investigation. Thus much Greeley and McElrath. We assure

them, having thus brought them to a point, that we desire further light on the subject, and we will never quit them until they assist in its full investigation So far as it regards the gossip which they publish relative to our conversations at Wilkes-barre, we pronounce it in all respects, without miti gation or reservation, to be false from beginning to end, and we dare them to adduce one tittle of evi dence to sustain it. With all their piety and phi losophy mixed in equal proportions, we challenge them to produce a single particle of proof of any such conversation as that which they allege. We were at Wilkesbarre during the last summer. We remained there for two or three days at the earnes solicitation of several friends. We have to thank General Stortevant, of that beautiful village, fo numerous kind attentions, and also a number of of other highly respectable citizens of that place, including the member of Congress. We visited the coal mines there-we admired the beautifu scenery-we inspected their valuable improve ments-and we brooded over the monument erect ed by patriotic feelings over the remains of the American citizens massacred there during the revolutionary war. But in all our conversations-in all our peregrinations in that region-we defy Messrs. Greeley & McElrath to produce the slight est tittle of evidence to establish the averment that they have made against us. It is a most unmitiga ted falsehood from beginning to end, and we calupon them to produce their evidence; and we shall continue to call upon them until they produce it, or retract their false and calumnious statement

With respect to our columns, and the principles and doctrines advocated there, we have also a word to say. The principles of the Herald, and the doctrines advocated through its columns, have been the same which its proprietor has advocated in other journals, and in every variety of form, for the last twenty years, in the city of New York They were the general results arrived at by an inde pendent mind brooding over the various measures and principles of both parties. They were advocated by us before the existence of the whig party in itpresent form was known. We have uniformly upported these principles, and have seen then carried into effect during the last few years through out the country to an extent that we never expected. If Mr. Polk and the locofocos happened to entertain any of these opinions, that, so far as out advocacy of them was concerned, was an acci dental circumstance with which we had little to do. As to Texas and Oregon, we advocated these measures before we ever knew Mr. Clay's opinions on the subject, and it is our firm conviction at this

annexation of Texas as ever Mr. Polk was. Thus much on that point—a miserable subter-fuge with which Greeley & McElrath attempt to screen their gross defamation and gross fabrication We reiterate our call for the evidence, on which they have put forth this charge of our being in the pay of the locofoco committee, and if they fail to produce it, they will be esteemed as call and nothing else by every rational man. Come

forth with your proof.

moment, that Mr. Clay is as much in favor of the

NEW ITALIAN OPERA HOUSES-AMUSING IN raigus.-It is to be much regretted that those who profess to be friendly to the Italian Opera do no show more discretion and judgment in their acts Instead of contributing by judicious management unanimity among themselves, and courtesy to wards the excellent artists who have so lately de lighted the public by their performances, the so call ed friends and patrons of the Opera nave not only contrived to destroy any little confidence put in their professions by these artists, but are in the fair way of squabbling among themselves in such a manner as to incapacitate them from future ef fort in this cause. Nothing will do them but a new Opera House, to secure which they are wise acres enough to let the present one lie neglected. and allow the excellent company now organized to ed strongly by this policy of that of the old mar who killed his goose for the sake of the golder treasure she presented him with too slowly, and who was disappointed by getting nothing as the reward of his cupidity. Is it not enough to have artists, to have an Opera House, to have all the re quisite accessaries for the production of admirable performances, without pursuing the phantom of new Opera Houses, which, if built, would in all probability be turned, in a very short time into a circus, or nigger concert room, or a gigantic free and easy, or some such conventicle. The fact is, there is no use in building houses if tenants cannot be procured; it is useless to make the culinary preparations for a hare stew, until that animal i caught; it is ridiculous to jabber about new Opera Houses, with the facts staring you in the face that there is not sufficient taste, refinement, or liberality in this mammoth community to sustain the Opera House we have.

Of course there can be no objection offered to the building of a new opera house, provided an adequate patronage could be calculated upon to support it; but what probability is there of this in the face of the fact that the receipts of the present one have been totally disproportionate to the requirements of even such a moderate and prudently conducted establishment? No real friend of the opera can desire to see whatever little enterpris may exist dissipated in useless efforts-if not in something more questionable. It appears that there are two cliques busy talking of building an opera house, each of which have their favorite cite, to which they adhere with the utmost pertinacity Now there is no use in mincing the matter with folks who are determined upon incurring ridiculand contempt; there is more at the bottom of al this than love for the opera; it is evidently the pro geny of a low, interested, avaricious intrigue, to dispose of vacant building lots to the best advan-vantage for these pretended patrons of the opera-Patrons, indeed! it pains one to the very soul to see the pearls of music cast before such swine-to see the divine charms of the Italian opera desecrated by contact with such grovelling hodges.

Come ! ye pretended patrons, either cease you rigmarole, scatter your cabals, and set the opera going, or else doff the mask, and confess that, in stead of refined patrons, you are mercesary ped lars, making merchandize of melody. Pshaugh have you no regard for the character of this cityof this country-of yourselves? No more of your bricks and mortar, but down with the dust.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH CALHOUN'S FAMOUS LETTER.

We have received by the Zurich, Capt. Johnson rhich arrived yesterday, accounts from France, ive days later than our last accounts by the steamer. Our dates are Havre to the 6th, and Paris to

Cotton maintains its price firmly in the Havre

The French papers are full of comments on the President's Message, and particularly on Calhoun's despatch to Mr. King, relative to England. The French press generally takes sides with the United States against England.

We translate from the Journal du Havre a re iew of the despatch:

France, the United States and Texas. Whatever be the result as far as concerns the U. States, the annexation of Texas to the American Union may be regarded as a settled matter.— The consent of Texas is no less certain; and if no foreign influence interferes to the contrary, hopes are entertained of securing the assent of Mexico. Here, however, begins the doubtful. In case of refusal, if the United States had nothing but the resistance of Mexico to combat, the struggle would be clearly too unequal to be for a moment doubtful. The Mexican government itself, in spite of its boastings, would not attempt it if it found itself abandoned to its own streagth. Its attitude, then, will entirely depend upon the support it may find from other sources.

from other sources.

It is here the question becomes European. For there is but one of the powers of Europe placed in in a position to sustain Mexico in a war with the United States, and of these powers only one has any interest on the question. England is that

England, without doubt, sees with the greatest aversion the progressive aggrandizement of the American Union—and the treaty which would give her Texas and its coasts, and permanently establish her on the Gulf of Mexico is surely not made to please her. It is to be supposed, then, that England has made every effort, compatible with her present political exigencies, to prevent the success of this treaty. Hitherto those efforts have not been open; their avowal would be equivalent to a declaration of war with the United States, and the sacrifices made by England to avoid that contingency are notorious. But there is no doubt that she has brought into play secret resources of her policy to secure her aim, without provoking the danger she dreads.

Among the means to which she has resorted is an intervention of the European powers, and the advantage accruing to her, should she succeed in this project, is admitted. Could she but induce one or two of these powers to enter into her views it would become a common cause, and England would attain her particular design, without incurring alone the consequences of a collision with the United States.

This project of an European intervention in the ewer. England, without doubt, sees with the greates

ring alone the consequences of a collision with the United States.

This project of an European intervention in the Texas question has really existed, and has formed the subject of an overture to France, on the part of England. It is now beyond doubt. It is not yet forgotten, that some time ago the report was ritchat France had intimated to the United States its opposition to annexation. We did not believe a word of it; and, although the cordial understanding had accustomed us to strange things, such a step passed the bounds of possibility. Nevertheless, the rumor circulated by the English press assumed such a consistence, that it obtained credence in the United States, and formed the subject of a despatch from Mr. Calhoun to the American Minister at Paris, who returned, in reference to this subject, satisfactory explanations.

patch from Mr. Calhoun to the American Minister at Paris, who returned, in reference to this subject, satisfactory explanations.

The correspondence has not been published, but among the documents communicated to Congress with the President's Message is a letter of which we have spoken and in which Mr. Calhoun congratulaies Mr. King upon the result of his proceedings. [Here follows the letter alluded to]

From this despatch it clearly results, that if the report of the adhesion of France, to the host leatitude that England wishes to assume towards the United States was not axect, it has found at least enough of credit to excite a lively anxiety among our allies; so that if France, in effect, havever had the design of committing such a fault, we must conclude that it has been charitably at tributed to her from some quarter whose interest it was to compremise France with the United States

To compremise our political relations with this power on account of the Texas question, which we regard as insignificant; to aim a blow at the old friendship that binds us to a country whose independence is in part our own work; to sustain the quarrel and labor for the interests of England—that, indeed, would be rather souch of dupery.

A letter from Tahiti, in the Emancipation, of Ponlouse states that, of 600 men. composing the

A letter from Tahiti, in the Emancipation, of Poulouse, states that, of 600 men, composing the French garrison, 117 have been sailed or wounded in the different conflicts with the natives.

The Patrie states that General Delarue, who has just returned to Algeria, is charged with the mission of fixing the limits of the frontiers of Algeria and Morocco.

A letter from Oran of the 16th ultimo, states as positive that Abdel Kader has not quitted the mountains beyond the alonia, where he sought refuge after the battle of Isly.

The Moniteur Parisies states that the Keeper of the Seals has, by a ministerial order, dispensed with the fees of his office on the occasion of the elevation of Marshal Bugeaud to the dignity of Duke.

The last accounts from Jerusalem are of a single restrict.

The last accounts from Jerusalem are of a singular nature. The great Synagogue of that city, he Rabbis of which are unceasing in their protestations against the innovations made by their co-religionists in the law of Moses, have put forth a decree of anathema and excommunication against all those Israelites who are concerned in the subscription opened in Europe for the purpose of encouraging agriculture among the Asiatic Jews, and for founding at Jerusalem hospitals and schools for the poor of their religion. The proposals of the various houses of the Rothschilds, who have subscribed to the amount of 100,000 francs for this benevolent work, are included in this anathema.

have subscribed to the amount of 100,000 france for this benevolent work, are included in this anathema.

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at Brussels from Paris on Tuesday evening, and left immediately for the Palace of Laeken. The Brassels journals state that the King continued unwell. In consequence of, his indisposition, his Majesty received only the persons of his household on New Year's Day.

The Moniteur publishes a statement of the situation of the Bank of France on December 26, and the result of the operations of the last quarter of the year. The specie in hand amounted to 245, 006,802f—the commercial bills to 142,612,674:—of which 19,264,002l were upon Paris; the advances upon ingots to 6,835 900f, and upon public securities to 7,930,466f. The branch Banks were indebted to the Bank 22,000,000f for their capitals, and 34,725,426f for advances. On the other side, the notes in circulation amounted to 249,133,500 fr., and bills payable to order 741,120; the lunds deposited by the Treasury in account current to 137,249,244 fr.; other accounts current to 47,311,629 ir., and certificates, payable at sight, to 1,656,000 francs. The averages during the last quarter present some remarkable differences with the State at the end of the year. The average of discounts amounted to no more than 101,052,300 fr; those of the account current of the lens arises, no doubt, from the psyments made on account of the lonn. The average of the accounts current was 50,475,400 fr. During the quarter the sum total of the bills discounted in Paris was 234,101,604 fr., and of those in the branch banks 102,038,634 fr. The movement of the causes present some interesting results. The specie paid in was only 89,303,020 fr., and the specie paid out 106,925,540 fr. The movement of the source of the account current was 1,857,880,000 fr.

The receipts of the Paris Savings' Bank, last month, from 21,196 depositors, of whom 2,420 made

was 1,887,880,000 fr.

The receipts of the Paris Savings' Bank, last month, from 21,196 depositors, of whom 2.20 made deposites for the first time, were 3,059 407ir. The amount of the reimbursements was 3,935,000 fr. The following is the account for the year 1844. The deposits, including the transfers from the departments, were 239,444 in number, and amounted to 42,968,419 fr. 43:. The reimbursements were 90,163 comprising those sent back to the departments, and amounted to 39,674,009 fr. 38c. The interest carried to the credit of the depositors amounted to 4,038,961 fr. 62c. The balance due to the depositors on the 31st of December amounted to 112,061, 945 fr. 6c. The increase for the year was 7,275,701 fr. 67c. in amount, and in the number of depositors 11,672.

The administration of the direct taxes has pub-

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the duty has had very little influence in this decrease of the manufactories; for those that continue to work go on increasing in the quantity of their produce. In the first four months of the last season, the quantity of sugar made was 10,484,000 kilogrammes, instead of 9,540,000 kilos, during the same period of 1843. It is well to remember here that in 1842 and 1841 the amounts were 10,632,000 kilos, and 8,365,000 kilos; consequently the quantity which temporarity lessened in 1842 has, upon the aggregate, been for the last four years gradually increasing. In the quantity delivered for consumption there has been also an increase: it has risen from 5,667,000 kilos to 5,650,000 kilos. The duty paid into the treasury has increased from 5,865,000f. to 6,978,000f. This shows clearly that the beet-toot sugar manufactory has not given way under the weight of the additional duty 5f. 50c. with which it was burdened in 1844. But it will have a similar charge heaped upon it in addition in the present and two succeeding years, so that in the end it will be upon a level with the duty upon colonial sugar.

Havaria.

The Prince Royal of Bavaria, says a German journal, has placed himself at the head of a Society established for disserninating useful knowledge amongst the predict of disserninating useful knowledge amongst the predict of the context of the successful works, 6000 copies are to be distributed amongst the primary schools, and the rest soid at a low price. The first subject proposed is the cause and nature of heat, and its influence on life and nature.

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ow price. The first subject proposed is the cause and nature of heat, and its influence on life and nature.

Russia.

We find the following rather curious statement in the Revus de Paris:

"The capital of Pussia has just witnessed a curious event, which, in its political signification, not less than in its commercial importance, is worthy of fixing the attention of Europe. The prosperity of Russia has, it is well known, of late years improved to such a point, that the State can think seriously of getting rid of its paper money, in order to found the credit of the nation on a surer basis; but feeling how weak its credit is, even in Russia, the Emperor Nicholas is determined to invest his financial operations with all the publicity possible, and to give them a popular sanction. The sinking fund, destined to pay off the paper money now in circulation, amounts at present, to 283,000,000 of francs. Cellars have been excavated under the citadel of St. Petersburg, to contain this treasure, and it has been just transferred there with extraordinary pomp. The different ministries, the heads of manufactories and of the principal guilds were invited to send deputies to the ceremony, to prove the identity of the sum. The Minister of Finance presided over this kind of national assembly, and, in his opening address, declared that the Emperor was desirous of affording the country the means of ascertaining by actual inspection the quantity of gold and silver, whether in specie or in ingots, destined to serve as security to the public credit. After having heard the flattering compliments which the Emperor Nicholas addressed to the whole commercial body through his Minister, the eight deputies descended into the caves of the fortress, and, in concert with the ministerial officers, assured themselves of the actual existence of the sunking fund. The bags of roubles were emptied before them, and they were enabled to test the quality of the secondary. The Macrondit's necessity of the secondary of the sunking fund. The bags of roubles

that what the Government stated was true."

Theatricals

English Plays.—Shakspeare is decidedly in the ascendant, Mr. Macrendy's second representation of Hamilet having attracted the most crowded auditory yet assembled to witness these performances; and it has been truly observed that he has set all Paris studying the immortal English diamatist.—The second performance of this noble tragedy went off most admirably, Macready's impersonation of the Danish Prince, as before, exciting in all the leading passages enthusiastic admiration and applause; the interview with the ghost, the play scene, and that with his mother on the second appearance of the apparition, all especially calling forth the plaudits of the public. The excitement created by this fice actor in the last named scene went far to carry off the weight of the fourth and fifth acts; but still they were found to be heavy.—At the close of the play, Mr. Macready was obliged to come forward in obedience to the general voice, and bowed his thanks amid long protracted cheering; and the repetition of the tragedy was universally demanded.

Mile. Rachel has resumed her place at the Franchicular transports.

Mile. Rachel has resumed her place at the Fran-cais this week after her too long retirement, and exhibits all her wonted tragic powers, though some-what deteriorated in appearance from the late state of her health.

of her health.

NAPLES.—"Lucia di Lammermoor" has been revived at the San Carlos, for Fraschini to appear as Edgardo, in which his success is described as very great, particulariv in the finale of the second air, and the last air, Obell' alma. Mme. Bishop is not so favorably spoken of in Lucia as in Desdemona and other characters. Donizetti's "Maria Padilla" has likewise been produced at the same theatre, the characters by Mme. Tadolini, Donzelli and Coletti; it was favorably received, but without enthusiasm.

out enthusiasm.

Frederick Lemaitre has been engaged by Mr.
Mitchell for the month of February, for the approaching season of French plays at the St. James's
Theatre. The celebrated Taglioni proceeds from Turin to

the Grand Theatre at Trieste, where she is engaged at a very large sum for six representations.

Mile. Cerito is engaged at Rome for the carnival, having lately concluded a few representations at Bologna, where her last appearance was one of those ovations only known in Italy, and which, sooth to say, partakes somewhat of the ridiculous. "Every bound of the enchanting goddess (says one enthusiast) poured felicity into the soul of each beholder."

MILE. According to the accounts from this

one enthusiast) poured felicity into the soul of each beholder."

Milan —According to the accounts from this city, Verdi's new Opera, "The Lombards at the First Crusade," which has been composed for the Carnival, was represented on Thursday last, the principal characters by Mose. Frezzolini-Poggi and her husband, and was followed by Perrot's ballet of "Esmeralda," got up with great splendor by that well-known choregraphist, with Fanny Eissier in the part of the Gypsy girl. The Carnival was announced to open with Rossin's "Semiramide," but Mme. Marini, who was ro have taken that part, being ill, the director was obliged to appeal to the Poggi's (we really wish they would get rid of this odious cognomen,) and this amiable couple, says the Milanese journal, no less polite than powerful, (in the poitrine, we presume, of course,) instantly yielded to his request, and heace the brilliant combination of stars on the opening of the carnavale. No particulars of the representation have yet reached us.

Engagements at the Present Carnival.—We subjuint the names of the principal circum.

enched us.
Engagements at the Present Carnival.—We ENGAGEMENTS AT THE PRESENT CARNIVAL—We subjoin the names of the principal singers and dancers, known in London and Paris, and the places of their engagements at present:

MILAN—La Scala—Mms. Frezzolini-Poggi, Marini, Michelli, Accenti, Angri; MM. Poggi, Ferretti, Biacchi, Monti. de Gattis, Colini, Alizard, Selva, Lodetti. Ballet—Cortesi, Perrot-Vestris, Fanny Elsaler.

Venice—La Fenice—Mmes. Montenegro, Gazza-niga, Barbieri-Nini; MM. Roppa, Lucchessi, Ron-coni, Porto, Dalla Santa, Patriosi. Ballet—Natalia Fitz James, Mathis, Cerito, A. St. Leon (for a few

nights)

Turin—Mme Guili Borsi; MM. Ferretti, Murini, Valli, Zanchi—Bullet—M. and Mme. Bretin.
Genoa—Adelaide Moltina, Gramaglia; M. Guas-Parma-Mme. Barbieri Nini; MM. Ivanhoff,

Varesi.

ROME—Mmes Ottavia Malvani, Olivieri; MM.
Musich, Derivis.— Ballet—Fanny Cerito; M St.
Leon (tora few nights.)
ANCONA—Mme. Mainville-Fedon; MM. ScoloriMerizzi, Alessandrelli.

Naples—Lan Carlo—Mmes. Tadolini, Anna Bishop; Messrs. Donzelli, Fraschini, Barber, Celetti,
Peneventano.—Hallet—Master Taglioni.
Palenno—Mmes. Stepponi Abbadia, Sutton Fautoni, Boccabadati; MM. Milesi, Fedor, Errole,
Ferlotti.

Madrid—Mmes. Tosi, Tirelli, MM. Mariani,
Ronfigli, Oiler, Du Breul.

MADRID—Mines. Tosi, Tirelli, MM. Mariani, Ronfigli, Oiler, Du Breul.
Lisson.—Mine. Rossi Caccia, Albertini, Carmini; MM. Paterni, Zoholi, Tamberlich, Santi.
ST PRIERSBURG—Mines. Viadot Garcia, Castellan-Giampietro, Nissen; MM. Robini, Unanue, Tamburini and his son, Rovere.
Moscow.—Mademoiselle Assandri, Mine. Vietti; MM. Salvi, Donati, Crivelli.
The Bals Masque's of the Grand Opera are decidedly this year the rage. The younger portion of the world of fashion and gaiety assembled there Saturday in immense numbers, and to-night a still greater multitude is expected to do honor to the fourth fête of the season.

Markets.

Havar Cotton Marret, Jen 3 — Business is still calm in our market. In cotton sales have been very limited. Yesterday, however, 800 bales have been disposed of. The paucity of variety has decreased the demand; at the same time holders are more firm in their prices since the last advices from the United States. This morning sales are quoted at 441 bales; there are some orders to fulfi, which probably will lead to weightier operations. Our massengers do not bring any news of change in prices. Jan. 4.—The market remains without much change, the sales being very moderate, and prices without the silgatest alteration. The papers contain the sunnal reports for the year 1844. The stock on hand in Havre, Den. 31, 1844, was 51030 hales against 100 000, on the same day in 1843 and 105,000 on the same day in 1843.

Fasts Stock Euganes Jan. The French Conf. conse